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The Latest Humbug Cleared Away!

The most familiar device of the Republican managers, for side-tracking any issue which has ceased to give promise of success, is the offer to submit the question to a vote of the people. It is a plan which has been tried often and which has worked well for the Republicans. In this way the temperance question has been disposed of temporarily, at least, in a number of strong Republican States where the prohibition mentiment is extensive. It was applied here in 1886, when certain industrial and economic questions had to be settled. The form then adopted was a popular vote upon calling a convention to revise the Constitution. In favor of this measure 575,000 votes were cast and but 30,000 against. But mothing has since been done by the Republicans in the Legislature to obey the people's mandate thus overwhelmingly expressed. In order to side-track bogus ballot reform, publicans since it ceased to deceive the Democrats, that question, along with prohibition, is, according to the present Republican programme, to be submitted to a direct vote of the people.

In a political sense this determination of the Republicans is not so foolish. Bogus ballot reform means disfranchisement, and It is now so understood. There are, unfortunately, a number of voters who are desirous of depriving some of their fellow citizens of the right of suffrage, but these persons are not so numerous or so earnest as those who do not wish their votes to be taken away from them. The SAXTON ballot bill was obviously designed to cut down the Democratic majority in populous localities where the Democracy is strong; and the die of its de-Zeat was cast when the fraud was seen through. New York is, naturally, a Demogratic State, on Democratic issues, and for Democratic candidates. The growth of the large cities adds, year by year, to its Democratic majority, and the battle of the Republicans becomes harder. It has, indeed, ceased to be in the power of the Republicans to beat the Democrats in this State. Only the Democrats themselves can do it.

Yet it looked, a short time ago, as if, through the folly and sellishness of a handful of self-styled and self-constituted Demperatic leaders, the real issue of disfranchisement might perhaps be so far obscured that under the mantle of a new reform the SAXTON measure might be foisted upon the people through chicanery on the one side and treason and cowardice upon the other. A sufficient number of Democrats, once deprived of their right to vote, the State of New York might henceforth be regarded as safely and securely Republican.

But, fortunately for the people, there is in the Governor's chair at Albany, not a nondescript, but a Democrat of clear political vision, courageous in his convictions of duty, and not ashamed of the party which has twice elected him to that high office, He discerned the purpose of the fraud; he punctured the humbug, and he showed the extent of his Jeffersonian Democracy by placing before the people on the anniversary veto message of this unconstitutional and patriotism: cuming attempt at distranchisement.

but to retire as gracefully as they can. That is what they are going to do. Bogus ballot latter measure, had his loyalty rewarded by to Egypt, it would be an act of poetle justice and of political recognition to send Mr. Baxton to Australia with a Federal commission of some sort.

Meanwhile the kangaroo has taken his last leap in New York!

Hides. The venerable heart of Massachusetts Is thumping against her ribs with unwonted velocity because the Ways and Means Committee proposes to take hides off the free list. Both the Massachusetts Republicans and the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee have made themselves rather ridiculous in the matter. The Ways and Means men took hides off the free list, put them on again, and finally took them off again, fearing the Western cattle men more than the New England boot and shee men. The Democrats in the Massachusetts House of Representatives tried some days ago hides. At the instigation, it is said, of Senator HOAR, HENRY CABOT LODGE, and other Massachusetts representatives in Washington, who were sure that the Ways and Means Committee had no evil designs, the Republicans equelched the Democratic resolution and adopted an expression of confidence in the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. But the delegation was caught mapping. The West euchred the East.

A sound of wailing and gnashing of teeth goes up from the Massachusetts Congressen, who say they will fight the McKINLEY bill till its hide is taken off, and from the Massachusetts boot and shoe manufacturers, who find themselves unexpectedly, and, as they think, unreasonably attacked in the house of their friends. Threats that Massachusetts will go Democratic are heard on all sides. Even the Boston Advertiser gloomily remarks:

"If Chairman McKintay and his Republican associted to take the course most likely to secure the Spansfer of Massachusetts from the Republican to the Democratic column of States at the mext election, they sould not have hit upon a plan more shrawdly adapted

It seems to us that Lynn, and Haverhill, and Brockton, and the rest of shoe-

passed and can't be passed in its present form. The opposition of the Massachusetts members of the House would alone be sufficient to prevent its passage through that body; and the Senate is never in a hurry. Hides will continue to be free of duty, and Massachusetts may be saved to the Repub-Beans. But it may occur to Major McKin-LEY and his associates in the production of the bogus Tariff bill that the Republican game is a little too fine. Evidently the Massachusetts people don't understand it get, or they wouldn't rage so about hides.

Chicago's \$10,000,000.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, had a "symposium" last Sunday, in which various of its readers answered the question: "What Would You Do for Chicago if You Had \$10,000,000?" Some interesting suggestions were made by the symposiasts. and various plans of philanthropic, educational, and eleemosy nary improvements were pro posed. One symposiast would establish technical schools and purify polities. Exactly how politics is to be purified by the expenditure of \$10,000,000 or any part thereof he failed to explain. Another political reformer is more explicit, "Had I ten millions," he says, "I would go into practical politics. I would elect a Mayor who would appoint a School Board who could read and write in English. Instead of donating a mint of money to start libraries for a lot of idle bummers, I should oppose and defeat this foreign idea of dividing American offlees exclusively among the people who were which has ceased to be favored by the Re- born in foreign countries in which these self-same men were not trusted even to the position of dog-pelter. I should use my money to down the foreign boodlers who run for office because there is 'something in it.' I should get back to the American idea that a public office is a public trust. It would require money to fight the brewers and saloons in accomplishing this. Next after Chicago I would take Illinois and buy up a Legislature, if need be, which would submit a constitutional amendment that no person directly or indirectly interested in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors should be eligible for any office or for a delegate or committeeman in any party. By so doing there would be 'nothing in it' for saloon bummers, and they would retire from politics." Other reformers would build a museum, a

music hall, an elevated railroad, manual schools; establish a training school whose graduates should get \$1,000 with their diploma; found a university; establish free dispensaries; missions; a plant to dispose of the refuse of the city, "so that there might no longer be any excuse for our splendid Western metropolis being in such a filthy condition;" solve the servant-girl problem by founding a great free employment bureau and sending agents to Europe to select and import honest peasant girls; set up a bureau of universal employment; "abate some of the nulsances, especially the outrageous stenches and the black clouds of soot and smoke that constantly hang like a pall over the city, enveloping and disfiguring everything;" build a hotel in honor of the World's Fair and call it Chicago, and invite the crowned heads.

Some of the symposiasts take a jaundiced or humorous view of Chleago and what should and could be done for her with ten millions. It is, we fear, the Hon. Joseph MEDILL who has affixed the signature "New York" to the terse communication of the gentleman who would "leave the place damned quick;" but a similar sentiment is expressed with almost equal conciseness by Mr. Walter Mason of Aurora, who would get out of such a dirty town as quickly as possible." Aurora doesn't seem kindly disposed toward Chicago, for another Aurora man would do "nothing" for Chicago. A Chicago man sarcastically avera that he would leave the town "as quick as Chicago rapid transit would allow, and seek some place where two or three blackmailing Aldermen do not regulate the speed at which a million or so of people are allowed to travel." Another Chicagoan would "give eight millions to the city if the city would promise to put none but Americans (root and branch). well up in American history, on the police force." Mr. S. A. LEWINSOHN proposes the of Thomas Jeffenson's birth his ringing following mixture of philanthropy and

there would be one at each police station in Chicago, The Democrats of the Legislature have | and I would pay the salary of a physician to be in charge loyally sustained Governor Hill in his course, and their constituents have sustained and needy fuel in the winter, and charter an excur them by votes of confidence and by victories gained in the local spring contests. Nothing, therefore, remains for the Republicans of the down-town drag stores) and ogts and guy the ladies who hass by ladies who pass by, I would furnish a huge gambling establishment that would rival any on thack street, and devote the profits derived from the reform will join high license as a defunct issue; and, as Mr. Crosur, the champion of the every policeman with a medal who clubbed a man who claimed that Chicago was not a better city than New York I would furnish street car tickets to the salesbeing sent by the Harmison Administration | ladies and cash boys who cannot afford to ride, and most walk two or three miles to get home in the even-ing; and above all, if I had enough money left I should be a candidate for Alderman of my ward and buy the drinks for all the voters, and employ at a good salary all the puglists in the city to knock out every heeler who claimed he had a pull and saked me for money to spend with the boys."

One candid and convivial person confesses that he would paint the town red, which rubripiction is thus described in verse by a poet who uses the famous initials " H. W. B.":

" Should Pictus and the three grim fates On me bestow ten million. I'd make a break for Bacruts' gates.

Where they wholesale pure vermilion. The sont upon Chicago's walls Should be painted over brightly A coat of red should deck our halls.

I would renew it nightly. Our pure and honest Council then Would note me earnest thanks.

Aprisoon I'd grace the Mayor's don

By the ballots of the tanks."

But the most practical and useful suggestion is made by a man who puts himself to pass a resolution in favor of free the World's Fair stock. If Chicago gets tion therein. As we understand the existing \$10,000,000 before 1893, we advise her to apply law, an editor or publisher cannot now be the whole sum to this purpose without delay.

The Accumulation of Fortunes The fortune left by the late DAVID Dows s estimated at twenty millions, and probably the guess is more nearly correct than is usually the case with such estimates. The amount is the same as that left by JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the great ASTOB estate, who died in 1848.

Forty-two years ago an estate of twenty millions attracted attention throughout the world because of its magnitude, and Mr. Aston died by far the richest man in America. But the fortune of Mr. Down is now one among many of equal size, and, instead of ranking among the greatest, it does not hold even a secondary place. Big as it is, it is not big enough to give much of a stir to the popular imagination in these days. A fortune must be at least five times as great to provoke surprise at a time when estates known to the public are increasing at the rate of ten millions annually. Mr. PIRE-PONT MORGAN, associated with Mr. Down in the vestry of St. George's, is reputed to be worth more than twenty millions; and making Massachusetts are getting excited | there are more than a dozen, if not a score, without due cause. The Mckinger of fortunes in New York reasonably esti-

Aston estate is ten times as much. Then come the VANDERBILT estate, Mr. JAY GOULD'S, and Mr. JOHN D. ROCKSPELLER'S. each of one hundred millions or more. In the third rank are such fortunes as those of the Moses Taylor family, Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, the GORLETS, Mr. H. M. FLAGLER, Mr. D. O. MILLS, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON; and others, estimated at from thirty millions to fifty millions. The twenty-million fortunes drop into the fourth or fifth place only; and there are many more of them than there were possessors of a single million in the days when the thought of the first Aston's wealth took men's breath away, or at any time before the civil war. The mere millionaire, or the owner of a single million only, has become so common that the term is now made to apply to none except a

ten millionaire. Ten millions is the amount fixed by the late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT as a reasonsble competence for anybody. Ten millions is all a man needs, he used to say. What goes beyond is mere surplusage. Yet, as we have said, there are single estates in New York which are accumulating at the rate of ten millions a year, and their possessors do not seem to be satisfied yet. The Aston estate must be increasing at something like that rate, and Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is reputed to be laying by as much annually. The average expenses of all the possessors of the great fortunes we have named are a very small part of their income, so that the accumulation goes on little affected by them. Most of these men, too, are comparatively young, and if they live to the seventy-six years of Mr. Dows, with the ratio of increase undiminished, the fortunes of the next century will make those of our day seem as small as Mr. Astor's twenty millions in 1948 seem to us now. Meantime the estates of five millions and ten millions are also increasing rapidly, very few of their possessors expending more than a lifth or even a tenth part of their incomes,

What is going to be the result to society of this vast accumulation of private wealth? We do not believe that it will be the calamity predicted by so many gloomy philosophers of this day. The public will benefit by the aggregation and competition of these enormous estates lessening the rates for money. Individuals will hold the property, but for their own interest they will have to administer it as a trust for the general interest and advantage. It is possible, too, that fortunes so great will come to be regarded as a burden rather than a prize to tions in the policy of the German Governbe sought for with zest. The average comfort, too, is steadily increasing. In 1848 Mr. ASTOR, with his wealth, could not have bought aids to the enjoyment of existence which invention and improvement since his day have brought within the general reach until they have come to be regarded as actual necessities.

Confidential Communications to Editors.

Those who seem to think that newspapers and newspaper men need more protection in their calling than the law now gives them, busy themselves from time to time in proposing new legislation for their benefit. This tendency is illustrated by the recent introduction into the New Jersey Legislature of a bill entitled "An act to ren der privileged confidential communications to editors, publishers, and reporters of newspapers." Here is the bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that no editor, publisher, or reporter of any newspaper shall be compelled to dislose any confidential communication made to him in his professional capacity, or to disclose the name of the author of any editorial or article furnished such news-paper for publication; provided, however, that in any proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person on ac ount of the publication of such editorial, article, or in formation, such editor, publisher or reporter may be compelled to testify whether or not the defendant was the author of such editorial or article, or furnished the information complained of."

It will be perceived that this measure relates to two separate and distinct matters: first, confidential communications made to an editor, publisher, or reporter, in his professional capacity; and secondly, to the authorship of articles furnished to newspapers for publication. So far as confidential communications are

concerned, the purpose of the proposed enactment seems to be to put newspaper men on the same legal footing as clergymen, physicians, and attorneys and counsellors at law. A clergyman is not permitted to disclose a confession made to him in his professional character. A physician or surgeon is not allowed to make public any information acquired in attending a patient which was necessary to enable him to treat the patient. An attorney or counsellor at law cannot reveal any communication made to him by a client in the course of his professional employment. And now it is suggested to disclose to anybody what is told or written to him as a newspaper man. In our opinion, however, there is no occasion for extending to the journalist the privileges as a witness which belong to the clergyman, the doctor, and the lawyer. In the relations between a priest or minister and his parishloner, a physician and his patient, and a lawyer and his client, there is a necessity for the utmost frankness and confidence; and the law has long recognized this as so Important that from motives of public policy it has imposed a rule of absolute secreey. No such necessity exists as between an editor and those who bring him information or matter for publication. The press of this country has flourished for upward of a century, and has gained a position of prosperity and influence without possessing any such privilege, and it does not need any such privilege now. It can do all the good that newspapers are capable of doing without the enactment of any law for its benefit

in this respect. Nor do we see any need of providing by statute against the compulsory disclosure of the name of the author of any editorial or ardown a crank, and would take \$5,000,000 of ticle furnished to a newspaper for publicacompelled to reveal the authorship of any article unless the inquiry is pertinent to some judicial proceeding; as, for example, in a libel suit against the supposed writer of the article. If the publication in such a case is actually libelious, and the injured person is pursuing him whom he supposes to be the author, and the editor or publisher has information as to the true authorship, we can see no good or valid reason why he should not testify on the subject. There is no implied engagement on the part of an editor not to reveal the name of the writer of an article to those who have a proper interest in knowing who the writer is; and especially is this true in cases where the editor may have been induced by false representations to print state-

ments which turn out to be erroneous. As we have already intimated, the American newspaper needs no new privileges of any kind under the law. It only asks to be allowed to exercise those which now legally belong to the press. When, for example, the Legislature of this State undertakes to say that no newspaper shall publish anything about the execution of a murderer except to declare that he was duly executed according to law, we object most emphatically, Tariff bill isn't passed, isn't meant to be mated to be of that amount. Probably the because we regard such a prohibition as a

the freedom of the press; and that we are firmly resolved to maintain. But the press asks for no favors from the Legislature; it merely insists upon its rights.

Herr von Hyde and Herr Dr. Jekyl. That accomplished observer and consummate literary artist, Mr. Robert Louis STEVENSON, has taken up his residence near Apia harbor, in Samoa. He has been cruising for a good many months among the islands of the South Pacific. He has visited all of the important groups, and has finally fixed his choice upon Samoa as the ideal place of abode for a busy man who carries his workshop under the roof of his cranlum, and who is engaged in writing for THE SUN a series of South Sea letters. Mr. STEVENSON has bought seventy or eighty acres of land in Samoa, and expects to find there a home suited to his temperament and his plans for future industry in the field

where he is a master. From all that we learn concerning the haracteristics of the Samoan Islands, they come nearer than any of the other groups in that thickly studded sea to satisfying the requirements of a romantic imagination. Their scenery is delightful, and so is their climate. They are the enchanting coral isles of the summer ocean, where every prospect pleases and only man is vile. Nor is man too vile. The amiable and intelligent character of the native of Samoa has been described by many travellers as in strong contrast with that flereer and hungrier type of Polynesian human nature which revels in cruel enterprise and craves roast missionary. The nobility of the Samoan character was exhibited to the world in the light of heroic selfsacrifice at the time the American and German ships were lost in Apla harbor. We have no doubt that if the charming Polynesian savage of poetry and romance, the islander of HERMAN MELVILLE's now almost forgotten stories, still exists anywhere beyond the equator, Mr. STEVENSON will find him in Savaii, Opelu, and Tutuila, and celebrate him as a friend and a neighbor.

A residence in Samoz offers another great advantage to a psychologic analyst and artist like STEVENSON. He will have an opportunity to watch the play and by-play, on a stage set with attractive tropical scenery, of a dual character closely analogous to the hero of his own profoundest book. He can study the alternating transformament, which, in its relations to Samoa, has been both Dr. Jewyt, and Mr. Hype to perfection. The German transition from the extreme of brutal aggressiveness, outrageous oppression of the helpless natives, and open deflance of the first principles of right and justice, to the extreme of international benevolence, administrative philanthropy, and simple and touching good faith and good will, cannot fail to engage the attention of so thoughtful a student of human conduct. For several years Germany in Samon has been Mr. HYDE. Just now she is Dr. JERYL. The treaty of Berlin was concluded by our representatives, it would seem, in the confiding belief that Germany will stay JEKYL to the end of the volume.

Some interesting remarks on the ever new subject of love are published in the Portland regonian, a very important journal of the Pacifle coast, and the name of Mrs. FRANK LES-LIK is given as that of their author:

"Most women who wish that they were men are pining for what I, by a kind fortune or strange fatality,

aiready possess: An outlet for energy.

A voice in the ear of the world and An industry beyond the walls of their own homes. 'If I had not these things I naturally should desire them very earnestly, and, being a man or being a As it is, I desire a man's opportunities, chiefly from

a vorial point of view If I were a man I would try to understand women as very few men do. I would study the complexity of their tastes, loves, distince, sensitiveness, and intuitions, and try to raise my simpler and clumsier masculine percention to a level with what most men despise because they do not comprehend.
"I would like to be a man for a little while that I

might make love to at least two or three women in a way that would neither shock them with its coarseness nor starve them with its poverty. As it is now most women deay themselves the expression of the best part of their love because they know that it will either be a puzzle or a terror to their lovers.

"And what I would not do if: I were a man would be

er to let go the curb roin of my own propensities.

I would never let any woman know me for just what I was by nature, but having discovered her ideal

No man has yet ever been all that the woman who loves him tries to believe him. If I were a man I would take care that she never found out her mistake. But

where is the man wise enough to do that "" Here are original views upon a subject that has certainly been discussed a good deal. What Mrs. LESLIE says of the low condition of wisdom in men is undoubtedly accurate. Men that a newspaper-man shall not be allowed are often the reverse of wise; but one of her propositions we must object to. It cannot be proper, even in imagination, to make love to two or three women at once. Yet this is what we understand Mrs. LESLIE to contemplate doing, if she were a man.

THE SUN refers to the fact that Lord Sammer is alarmed because he weighs 29° pounds and serowing heavier. I have less six even heard of any real statesmanship being buried in the fat of its possessor 1-17410ate/pink 1774A.

No, but sham and pretence sometimes. Yet when the fat is so thick that it stands out in rolls on the back of the sham's neck, he has censed to be dangerous.

How timely are the words of THOMAS JEP-FERSON and how well worthy of study! Let our County Democracy friends ponder them: 'I have never," said the founder of the Democracy. "suffered a political to become a personal

difference."

At last the French scem to have found out the plain fact that the red trousers of their soldiers are just 10 per cent, too remarkable, especially when not shaded by smoke. Many people have wondered why they never made the discovery before; but the flowing and flaming garment was fastened by tradition and a fancy for the picturesque. Now, however, it seems doomed to disappearance, But just what the French Government will do with all those red trousers it is at present hard to say. Perhaps the best that could be done with them thing would be to send them all to JOHN WANAMAKER in Philadelphia. They would make a show on his bargain counter. He could have them smoked to any and all shades, and conscientiously advertise them as "genuine French

goods marked down." The most significant news recently issuing from Africa is that EMIN Pasha has entered the German service and will start in two weeks for the lake region with a large party. There can be no doubt that he intends to claim for Germany the big province of which he was recently Governor. Egypt has abandoned the province, no other Government has claimed it. and as it lies entirely outside the region which England and Germany divided between themselves in 1887, the Upper Nile is all ready to become German property unless the Mahdists

interpose effective objections. If this programme is carried out there will be loud and angry comment in England. It was British money that brought EMIN, rather against his will, to the sea. There STANLEY dropped him within the "sphere of Garman in fluence." It will not please the British to think of the pretty penny they spent simply to bring Rayry where the Germans could get at him and use him for their purposes. No wonder EMIN is not going to Europe to face the clamors of his British admirers if he really expects to make the extension of German influence in

violation of the constitutional guarantee of | Central Africa the chief result of the STANLEY

The lake regions bid fair to be a lively news field for the next few years. With MWANGA again on the throne of Uganda and sustained there by white influences, EMIN, backed by a powerful Government, returning to reconquer his old province, and several projects brewing to make things warm for Arab slave stealers, there may be some momentous happenings in Central Africa.

The lively protests of British subjects in the Southern Pacific against the French penal colony on New Caledonia resulted two or three years ago in a promise from France that in future she would not include criminals among her articles of export to the Pacific. Some of guished burglars and other very bad citizens. and in the Colonial Congress the other day it was proposed to advise the Government to make Senegal a dumping ground for France's refuse population. The scheme was bitterly opposed by all who think Senegal is worthy of a better fate, including some well-known ex-plorers, and was at length defeated.

The policy of foisting the criminals of great

Here is the Latin, of which I shall ventu
nations upon helpless communities is behind give your readers an English translation: the spirit of the age, and Portugal is now the only nation that makes the banishment of dangerous law breakers a part of her gramme. The picture that Wissmann drew of society in Malange, Angola, where the important men in the community are murderers, thieves, and forgers, was not flattering to Por tugal's pretensions that she is working for the good of Africa.

One Result of Cleveland's Blundering.

From the Albany Time With the two Dakotas and Washington safe, with a Senate committee report in favor of receiving their Montana Senators, and bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming well under way, the Republicans in Congress have

Erige, et usque memor de ceslo respice frairem,
already solved more than half the territorial Quem turbo, head dudum premit horridas, horrida du uestion. There remains Utah, which is to await the results of the missionary efforts at conversion before reception into the family of States; and New Mexico and Arizona, which, if they behave themselves and elect Republican legislative and county officers this fall, will perhaps be let in at the short session of present Congress. To those who know the influence which capable and familiarly known Federal officials are able to exercise in the formative period of our young political communities, it is not necessary to predict that both New Mexico and Arizona will be manipulated so that they can scarcely fail to take on the required partisan complexion. The territorial problem will then be solved. Grover Cleveland might have just as easily

settled it in his day; and but for him and the fatal advice of his Mugwump advisors, all these new States might have been and would have been Democratic States. Never was an empire so recklessly thrown away! Never had ignorance and incapacity and conceit such play as in the management of the vast interests of the nation lying on and beyond the Rocky Mountains from 1885 to 1889, With a few exceptions. President Cleveland's Territorial appointments were weak, ill chosen, and uncongenial to the people. The resolution of the Democratio Presidential platform of 1884. that the officials of Territories should be chosen from the residents of Territories resolution he accepted with his nomination. President Cleveland Ignored and repudiated as soon as his Administration was formed. For the most part, the Federal appointees in the Territories were absolute strangers sent out from the old States, who were obliged forlornly to inquire their way to the capitals to which they were bound, and who were in that state of ludierous helplessness when they arrived that belongs. in Western consideration, to the tenderfoot or newcomer. Now, there is no class of men anywhere in the world so sensitive to the insuit of being deemed incapable of self-government, and of requiring imported officials to rule over them, as the free and easy settlers of the far West; and the breach of faith toward them made the Territories a four years' annoyance and burden upon the interior and judiciary departments, and a constant source of irritation to the irritable Chief Executive. It is not wonderful that all this repudiation of platforms and pledges, and this wilful misgovernment resulted as they have done, in making the Territories all more or less Republican in polities. President Harrison has at least appointed residents to be Territorial officials,

And so the Territories were actually thrown into Republican hands. How the Republicans are profiting by it. as a party, we see. When the new census comes in, and the new Congressional apportionment is made, we shall see still more. The Cleveland era will be noted in American history as the date in which the Democratic party, through its President threw away the entire Pacific and Blocky Mountain of me would try to live up to it, or rather to copy it as | family of States. And they talk of giving us four years more of this man!

HI THERE! COL. ROBERTS!

You're Wanted-Or Your Views Arc-On a

Family Matter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hope you will excuse my asking a favor if you could kindly inform me of the whereabouts of Col. W. Roberts. I hear he is not in the city of New York. As his relative, it is a family matter, also of property, for which his views are desirable. If he has a stock broker in New York I would say he could tell. Hoping I will not be considered intrusive, respectfully. RANDAL ROBERTS. 25 CAPEL COURT, DUBLIN.

The Facts About the Famous Trip of the City of Paris,

tasue of this date Mr. H. D. Pierce of Indian speaking of the steamer City of Paris is quoted as say-ing "that on her famous trip last August of five days, twenty three bours, and some minutes, the strain on her engines and machinery was so great as to attract attention, and finally caused the formation of a com-mittee to wait on the engineer. Who refused to allow the committee to go below or to furnish them any in-fermation concerning the 'revolutions of the screwg.'"
Without passing to inquire how passengers on the main or promeasade decks can notice the strain on a vessel's engines or machinery. I would like to say that I crossed on the City of Paris on her most famous of five days nineteen hours, and some minutes; that no one on board was slarmed about the strain on her engines or machinery; no committee was appointed to investigate the chief engineer's deings; no inquiries were made concerning the revolutions of the screws, because, as every one who has ever crossed the coean knows, the revolutions per minute can be counted from any part of the vessel aft; on the contrary, every pas-senger was delighted with the steadiness and comfort of the ship and the magnificent way in which she rested off her 5:0 miles and over a day without indicating that she was doing better than half that rate of speed. At the invitation of the Captain and chief engineer many passengers inspected the engines and machiner. and both these officers seemed to take great pleasure in

exhibiting this part of the vessel to all who indicated an In justice to this "Queen of the Atlantic" and to

Capt. Watkins and his conficous chief engineer may ! sak that you will publish this communication? Your very truly.

Hanny C. Du Van. NEW YORK, April 2.

No Further Sale for Grant's Book. From the Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, March 28 .- A large book jobber who has said hundreds if not thousands of sets of tien Grant's " Memoirs" tells me that the work has at last Decome a drug in the literary market. We are now selling it." he said, "at \$5.25 in cloth over our counter, and there are light sales of it even at that price. We have a number of sets on hand, and my partners agree with me that they are 'dead stock.' Few books have had such long life with us as Grant's, but, like all others it must have its day, and it has. Have the publishers been left with many on hand! That I cannot say for ertain, but I was told on very good authority only a ew days ago that they were carrying something like 0,000 sets. If that is true, they will have hard work is sell them."

Was Is Los Mit Shepard! From the Providence Journal. Col. Elliott F. Shepard as a candidate for dayor of New York would make more fun than a barrel

Which Nebedy Can Beny, From the New Berne Dally Journal THE BUN is a great newspaper, and it is conPOPE LEO'S CHIEF.

A Toucking Tribute from the Aged Pontiff-Cardinal Pecet's Estate-Mis Golden Jubile

Paris, March 14 .- As a complement to what I wrote you about Cardinal Pecci. I cannot do better than send the beautiful Latin verses which Leo XIIL found time to write in honor of his beloved and life-long companion. Latin scholars will appreciate the exquisite classical diction. Christians of every denomination will be pleased with the deep sentiment which inspires the composition. It is in the form of a dialogue between the two brothers, and the Cardinal, who was all through life a loving and zealous monitor to his younger brother, is made to address him from amid the bliss of heaven, and to warn him to purify his her public men have recently been looking soul daily from every earthly soil and stain of around for a good place to send her distinguishing while undergoing unweariedly and courageously his gigantic labors in governing the Church. Then comes the touching answer of the Pope, beseeching his now sainted companion and counsellor not to cease imploring from the Divine Goodness the strength needful for his task amid the waning strength of old age and the furious storms assailing the Church is quick succession.

Here is the Latin, of which I shall venture to IN ORTH JOSEPH PROCE CARD, GRIRAIN FRATURE.

Joseph. It stille factum satis est; admissa plavi; Jam cell me templa tenant stelluntla Sed to Cura tot sustineas tam grandia munia. debes Tanto pura Deo, quanto majora tulisti. Sume animum: fidens Cymbam duo wquor in altum. umme propitio, tibi sint cum fenore muito Felices initi pro lieligione labores? Attamen, ut valeas olim sublimia cell. Ultrices fuglens flammaa, attingere, prudens Mortali, Joachim, vitæ dum vesceris aura Quidquid peccatum est, lacrymia delere memento. Joachim

Enita gemitu incrymisque abstergere culpas. At tu, qui Superum securus luce bearis, Confectum equinnia deveca etate labantem dum

Fluctibus in medits commota procella fatigat ON THE DRATH OF JOERPH, CARDINAL PROOF, HIR BROTHER.

Justice has had its due: I have atomed for my offences. I now dwell in the star lit temples of heaven. But the Being charged with so many lofty duties, thou owest To Ged a return proportionate to thy sublime trust Take courage: Steer thy bark confidently into the deep

God helping thee, may all the labors undertaken by thee for Religion Speceed, and bear unto thee abundant fruit

Still, that thou mayest one day reach the heavenly heights. Avoiding to pass through the avenging flames, be care

On, Josebim, while thou breathest you mortal air, Never to omit washing away with tears whatever sin i thine.

So long as I live, and while the breath of life sustains shall endeavor with tears of sorrow to wash my sins

away. But thou, who art already in secure enjoyment of the bliss-bestowing light of the saints.

Comfort me, borne down with cares, and falling beneath the weight of years; And from the heights of heaven look down upon thy

Whom the whirlwind hath so long tossed about, and to In mid-ocean the fearful tempest leaves no repo

Many Protestants, as they recall the Catholic doctrine that the l'ope, while propounding the truths of revelation and laying down the law of life for all Christ's flock, is infallible, believe that we Catholics also hold him to be impeccathat we Catholies also hold him to be imposed ble, or incapable of sin too. Yet here is on of the greatest of Popes professing and promor the greatest of Popes professing and prom-ising never to allow a day to pass without shedding tears of heartfelt sorrow for whatever sins or imperiections human frallty may cause him to commit. A Pope has to travel along the same road as the crowd of ordinary mortals; will none of its dust cling to his leet? Will see the not, like St. Paul, have to work out his soul's sanctification and salvation with fear and trembling?

sanctification and salvation with fear and trembling?

It has been a touching sight to those who approach Leo XIII., now entered on his 81st year, to see with what deep anguish he had watched the progress of his dear brother's fatalilliness, and with what a mixture of grief and Christian fortitude the aged Pontiff bore the stroke which deprived him of one so tenderly loved. It is not true, as I saw it mentioned in a telegraphic despatch in the New York papers, that the Pope visited incognito the Palazzo Barberini and had the consolation of conversing with his dying brother, and it was not possible to have the venerable Cardinal taken to the Vatican.

Leo XIII, did not long give way to his legitimate grief for the loss of one who was so unspeakably dear to him. Since his bereavement he has been preternaturally active in the fulfilment of his daily dutles. One might think that, standing on the very verge of the other world, and deriving strength and light from its atmosphere, the Fontiff of 81 is lifted above himself, and enabled to accompilsh things which would tax to the ulmost the powers of ordinary men.

Another misstatement was made by the secular press, and that related to the millions which had absolutely nothing with long level a this death had absolutely nothing a loss of level.

ordinary men.

Another miestatement was made by the secular press, and that related to the millions which Cardinal Pecci left in his will to his nephews, &c. The fact is that Cardinal Pecci at his death had absolutely nothing to leave. Joseph Pecci led that been ordained a priest in August, 1837, his brother Joachim being ordained on the 31st of December following. Therefore Cardinal Pecci celebrated his golden jubiles of priesthood on Aug. 15, 1887, four months in advance of the golden jubiles of Leo XIII., which took place on Jan. 1, 1888.

The Cardinal, who had left the Society of Jesus when the Jesuits were suppressed in Italy and banished from Rome, had solicited and obtained before 1887 the privilege of readmission to the society. The Pope interposed his kindly effices for that purpose, and the Cardinal was made suppremely happy in being allowed to resume his old place among the friends and associates of his early youth and manhood.

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The London limes recently remarked in an obituary notice of the late Baron Dowse: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that mapy as great, who as wieely shall love their country, may follow him."

friends and associates of his early youth and manhood.

On Aug. 15, 1887, he celebrated his golden jubilee at Carpineto, his birthplace, and at the solemn mass in the Church of St. Leo, restored by Leo XIII., the Cardinal pronounced the solemn yows of a Professed Father of the Society of Jesus. As a necessary preliminary Cardinal Pecci had to dispose of all his carthly goods and possessions. Of course, in so doing, he did not forget his family, the members of which are not overburdened with wealth. So Cardinal Joseph Pecci died, as all true Jesuita die, in absolute poverty, indebted for the roof above him and for the bed on which he lay to his brother, Leo XIII. and for the poor Jesuit cassock in which he was clothed to the society which he loved in life and in death. After the obsequies in the thurch of Santi Apostoli, Cardinal Pecci's remains were borne on a poor learse, such as are used in the

To the Editor of The Bun-Sir: In your Apostoli. Cardinal Pecci's remain on a poor hearse, such as are funerals of the lowliest of lioning the streets of the oldy to the burial Cemetery near St. Lorenzo, outsil.

The poverty-loving spirit of the brother is not much removed for Joseph whom he ceases not to me body in the Vatican knows how is for personal luxury or even we aplender and state which sure Pope, for so many ages reversed at to by peoples and their severeignessity of his rank and office, at the more imperative now that he ed. But when state certainles functions are over and the release put aside. Les Mill. in the soprivate study or bedroom of a would be a lessen to our New York. I must recail in concluding this eldent which occurred at in ease deleat which occurred at in ease I must recail in concluding cident which occurred at dience with the Holy Fath issis. My dear irlend, Mgr. as Mgr. Boccall were with a recall. Lee XIII, had been agents in the United States of his "Life were giving a understand that he was to have the sales of the sales." tie Pope actions of any kind. And, be described in a large probable of the large probable of figure, and knewing the line large probable of figure, and knewing the line large probable of figure, and knewing the line large probable of figure, and knewing the large present the large probable of the two great schools which he purposed establishing in Athens and Constantinople, and of the two great schools which he purposed establishing in Athens and Constantinople, and of the Catholic University in Washington. "Oh" said he, "if you or Mr. Wetster can give an alms for any of these holy objects you will do a good deed and please me much.

I see that sweet face still before me, and feel the light of those sees and the caressing touch of those gentle hands of the Pontiff seems still to be fresh on my head on my lips, on my beart to which I pressed them. God preserve Leo XIII. long to the Christian world!

Berkerd O'Reilly.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

Paithlessness of a Swern Public Officer.

From Yesterday's Beraid. James Burns, an election inspector at the Stath precinct of the First Alusrmanic district of James City, was arrested last evening. He was drunk, and re-fused to register the names of voters.

High Life to Manuas.

From the Butchinson, Nesse.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. The carere raking-over the New York Ambulanna pervice go: from Mayor Hewitt about two years ago seems not to have made very much improvement. On Thursday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, a little

about 10 years of age had his leg broken in three places by being crashed against the curb-tone at the corner of Wall and New streets by the wheel of a large ruck. He was taken into the basement of the lie and Trust Company's thilding residue the arrival of an ambulance which had been telephoned for. He key suffering for fully an hour before the ambulance agrived. A crowd gathered around him, and the expesions of pity were milagied with denunciations of the

The Thirteen Club has a fine chance to test to the teenth street, which is advertised for sale.

superior to the pretty fears of ladies crossing the dan gerous tangle of thoroughfares where Broadway, Fireh avenue, and Twenty third eirest can't tell themselves apart turned up radiant at his old post the other day after a forthight's absence. "Hello, been sick " neks. one of the friends whom the tall policeman has made in the daily harly burly. "No; been gotting married he answered as the tail fellow amited and showed he tecth. "One of the million girls you've escorted over this crossing?' sexed the questioner. "No, summindy else," was the reply, as he selved the elbow of a fright ened girl and gently steered her out of harm's way.

"There," said a guard on the rear car of a late bridge train the other night, "that sticks me for abother trip." The train had just left the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and the goard had seen with disappointment the red light taken from the rear car of an incoming train. This means that the cur would be revised, and the incoming guard would go off duly. He explained that when there were only seven trains running on the bridge one left the terminus when another came in By running a little faster than schedule time, when the train was coming in by its own inertia and its aid at gravity, five or ten seconds could be made, and this kept up for a whole evening enabled a guard to save himself one trip, as the man getting into the Brooklyn end of the bridge at a certain hour is permuted to go home. In this instance, however, the guard had over done the thing, and gained so much time that the man ahead of him had earned the covered privilege. Quarte on the bridge trains work but eight hours a day, and on the bringer range with a one crew each month is on shifts are so arranged that one crew each month is on duty only at night. This gives the men lessure through all the heurs of daylight, and makes it possible to go to the park or a matinee with wife and children. Persons who have been in the habit of riding up town

on the Sixth avenue elevated railroad in the early hours of the morning have noticed a short, thick set negro with an chony complexion and a round chubby face in which are set two bulging glistening eyes and on which is ineffaceably stamped the imprint of good nature. He is so short that he finds it difficult to touch the floor with both feet unless he sits on the extreme edge of the seat. His clothes are old and tatlered. He unually sits with his chows resting on his knees and the tips of his outstretched fingers touching. The pas-rengers know him at once as the man who claims to be a wenderful whistler, and, while they are thinking on what foundation this claim is based, the object of their thoughts purses his ips and a long clear, mellow note comes from them. The sound is sweet, though shrill. and presently the music is badly twisted into a popular air, that is scarcely recognisable because it is so bound up in trills and warblings. All semblance to any tune soon cesses, however, for it is clear that he cannot whistle a tune right through, and so he soon begins imi tating birds, and he does this very well. His last act is perhaps the most natural of all, for, after whistling a lot of notes as meaningless as those of a canary bird he takes off his tattered hat and presents it with a los of little chuckling trills to each passenger. Frequently the guard interrupts this act, but he is sometimes al-lowed to walk the length of the car trying the generesity of the passengers. The work of the Hanging Committee of the National

Academy of Design has been completed, and a private view of the pictures selected for the coming exhibition will be given to representatives of the press to day Ameng the pictures of historical interest which have teen received is one by J. O. Davidson, the marine ar tist, whose pen-and-ink work often appears in The Sus when spirited nautical work is to be illustrated. I represents tien. Washington rowing through the French fleet at anchor in the James River previous to the hattle and victory at Yerktown. The central figure is the flag ship that was noted in her day from having been t ished in natural wood, instead of being painted. The scene is just before sunvet, and the sun's rays light up the bull of the great ship until it seems fairly aflame The sails, which have been dropped for an airing, the yards, the rigging, and the rigging of the other ships are tinged with sunset glows, while in the east the bank of powder smeke, in the gray colors of evening, serve as a background for the fires that make the foregroun so striking. In one detail the picture is unique; the ship is sainting Gen. Washington, and two smoke rings from the cannon are to be seen rising above the deck-a bit of realism that at once catches the eye of a naval sea

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The Queen of England will be godmother to the nex be called Victoria Dorothy.

A benefit performance for the English actors' fund in London recently realized \$1,500. The performance lasted for six hours and over sixty actors took part in it. People at Middlesborough, England, are excited over the allered discovery of petroleum to the ground be neath them. Experimental borings are being made to a depth of 2,000 feet.

Australia is sending to England a new contracto

notice of the late Maron Dowse: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, who as

wisely shall love their country, may follow him. Herr Johann Strauss declares officially that the story that he intends to alter the tempo of the waitz to an anisate commodo is a complete mistake. The idea, he says, never has occurred, and never would occur, to him James Berry, the hangman of England, has secured a verdict for \$300 damages in a suit for libel that he brought against a weekly paper called Answers, which

had made some remarks about him under the heading "A Man of Mystery." The Civil Commissioner of Johannesburg. South Af-rica, has ordered that only the Dutch language shall be talked in his court, and that the English, who composes the bulk of the population, when they appear before him, must talk Duton or life an interpreter. The insulating material of the electric light wires

over the stage of a Vienna theatre began to meit a few nights ago and a shower of burning India rubber fell upon the stage. There was a panic and two hundred persons had rushed out before it was quieted. William Ferrier aged 20, of a good Edfiburgh family, while rushing for the goal with the ball on a footbal

field at Walkerburn a few days ago, was charged at and strock by another player. He dropped insensit dieda few days later of concussion of the brain. The rheamatism from which Queen Victoria is suffer ing, which has become chronic has caused a contrac-tion of the inu-cira of the leg. It does not impair her general health, and she looks well, but every one ad-

de of his miss who sees her that she has aged much in the last it is said that a large proportion of the plumes worn by the ladies who at end the Queen's drawing rooms are bired from a shep which makes a business of renting

out plants. The feathers are worth from four to ten dollars, and the rent of them is two dollars and a haif he audience | doilars are partial that the for each occasion |
that the for each occasion |
The rat plague in Lucoinshire continues in spite of the animals by the farmers the enormous desired all n of the animals by the farmers during the past less mouths. One farmer, who scatters poisson-4 barley a wit his yards every night, gathered

in one day a group of 1.300 rate. Three hundred rate were hilled from one stack of grain in another place.

Sympathizers with the Old suthed consecurate or Engineer. sand are about to endow, as a memorial of the late Dr biolinger a new Austrian to opine or while there is said to e greathres. The Are bests of aniesthery, Mr. clasianus, and the Barley of Austriases, Sailabury Loudon, and Lichbell are and or it the widesribers. Negotiations are going on for transferring the two great pictures by Rubeins from the an weep tathedral to the new Antwerp Museum. The negotiars which are the property of the State Are and to be gradually per-

ishing Their estitition brings to the Church about MCOO france a year, for the less of which some compressation will have to be effected.

The woman reporter who is trying to get admission to the press gallery of the House of Commons has got so far along as a statement by the Speaker that there is no law to prevent her being admitted there. It was coupled however, with the remark that as there was also no law to admit her there it might be just as well

to let things stand as they are for the present.

The Empress of Austria has caused her wedding dress to be cut spand made into a set of vestments for the Church of St. Matthew, in Penth. The dress was of white brucade with silver threads embroidered all over with beautiful garlands of roots in a lvar. Her bridal wreath encircles an embroidered picture of the Virgin, which is to be hung up in the Loretto Chapel of the same church, which the Ampress selects for her devotions. The vestments will be used for the sarvice in honor of The upper ten in Kanapolis are having venithe Virgin Mary in May.